

tion and misbranding of the hydrogen peroxide and Kur-A-Kol Tablets and misbranding of the remaining products, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses showed that the hydrogen peroxide contained 0.64 percent of hydrogen peroxide and that 3.7 cubic centimeters of tenth normal sodium hydroxide are required to neutralize the free acid in 25 cubic centimeters of the article; that the Kur-A-Kol Tablets consisted essentially of quinine sulphate, calcium carbonate, and starch; that the Certified Comfrey Liniment consisted essentially of alcohol (71.5 percent), water, acetone, ammonia, capsicum and volatile oils including methyl salicylate, oil of clove, camphor, and oil of sassafras; that the camphorated oil consisted essentially of camphor (18.3 percent) and cottonseed oil; and that the Kamforina Salve consisted essentially of camphor, capsicum, and volatile oils including oil of sassafras, incorporated in petrolatum.

The hydrogen peroxide was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed in strength, quality, and purity from the standard laid down in the said pharmacopoeia and its own standard of strength, quality, and purity was not stated on the label. Adulteration of the Kur-A-Kol Tablets was alleged for the reason that the strength of the article fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Each tablet contains 1 grain Acetanilid", since the article contained no acetanilid.

Misbranding of the hydrogen peroxide was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Hydrogen Peroxide Full Strength U. S. P.", was false and misleading. Misbranding of the Kur-A-Kol Tablets was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Each tablet contains 1 grain Acetanilid", was false and misleading. Misbranding of the Kamforina Salve was alleged for the reason that the designation "Kamforina Salve" was false and misleading, since the article contained physiologically active ingredients other than camphor. Misbranding was alleged with respect to all products for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the articles, and were false and fraudulent: (Hydrogen peroxide, bottle) "For Sore Throat For Wounds, Ulcers, etc. * * * Leucorrhea, Vaginitis, etc. Use a teacupful to a quart of warm water, as a douche each night. For Pimples"; (Kur-A-Kol, package) "Kur-A-Kol * * * Grippe, Catarrh and Similar Afflictions * * * It is also well, to take a hot foot bath and a dose of Sweet's Certified Blood Tea"; (Certified Comfrey Liniment, carton) "Muscular Rheumatism * * * Backache, Stiffness * * * Lumbago, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Swellings, Etc. [and similar statements in foreign languages]"; (camphorated oil, bottle) "Used * * * in * * * Rheumatic affection of the Joints and for chapped or sore nipples"; (carton) "Used * * * in * * * Rheumatic affection of the Joints, Etc."; (Kamforina Salve, carton and jar) "For Muscular Rheumatism * * * Sore Throat, Stiffness * * * Etc. [and similar statements in a foreign language]."

On December 27, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24105. Adulteration and misbranding of chloroform. U. S. v. 17 Bottles of Chloroform. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.
(F. & D. no. 34224. Sample no. 20605-B.)

This case involved a shipment of chloroform which failed to conform to the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia for substances decomposable by sulphuric acid.

On October 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 17 quarter-pound bottles of chloroform at Buffalo, N. Y., consigned by the J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Phillipsburg, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 19, 1934, from Phillipsburg, N. J., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Chloroform USP."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, and its own standard was not stated upon the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label "Chloroform USP", was false and misleading.

On November 28, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24106. Misbranding of Fink's Magic Oil. U. S. v. 68 Bottles of Fink's Magic Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34287. Sample no. 16607-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation which was misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims appearing in the labeling. The article was further misbranded since it was represented to be an oil, whereas it was not an oil.

On November 7, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 68 bottles of Fink's Magic Oil at Newburgh, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 27, 1930, by H. G. G. Fink's laboratories, from Cincinnati, Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of water, alcohol (48.1 percent), and small amounts of essential oils including oil of cassia, methyl salicylate, and oil of sassafras.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, (bottle and carton) "Fink's Magic Oil" and (circular) "Fink's Magic Oil * * * Fink's Magic Oil Must be Diluted One Part Oil to Ten Parts Water", were false and misleading since the article was not an oil. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the labeling contained false and fraudulent claims regarding its effectiveness in the treatment of rheumatism, toothache, earache, sore throat, pains and aches, cramps, cholera morbus, sore throat, diarrhoea, chills and fever, cholera, colic, lameness or pain in back, limbs or joints, coughs and colds, poisons, frozen parts, deafness, corns or warts, chilblains, bunions and frozen feet, tired, aching sore feet, mumps, catarrh in the head, asthma, eczema, water tetter, acne, etc., boils, pimples, ring-worm, cuts, open sores, bronchitis, and griping pains.

On December 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24107. Misbranding of extract of witch hazel. U. S. v. 10 Dozen Bottles of Extract of Witch Hazel. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34374. Sample no. 21054-B.)

This case involved a shipment of extract of witch hazel which was labeled with unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 dozen bottles of extract of witch hazel at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about October 22, 1934, by the Lander Co., from Binghamton, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of volatile witch hazel constituents, alcohol, and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements on the label regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: "An effective local remedy indicated in all cases of rheumatism * * * piles, hemorrhages, etc."

On February 18, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24108. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture opium camphorated (paregoric). U. S. v. 394 One-Pint Bottles of Tincture Opium Camphorated (Paregoric). Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34382. Sample no. 4537-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of tincture opium camphorated which was represented to conform to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia, but which contained a smaller proportion of opium than the pharmacopoeial product.